There is an increasing incidence of fungal infections by opportunistic pathogens, especially among hematological malignancy and AIDS patients and account for a growing estimates of (1→3)-β-D-glucan concentration in the sample.

Invasive fungal diseases, as opportunistic infections, are common among hematological malignancy and AIDS patients and account for a growing estimates of (1→3)-β-D-glucan concentration in the sample.

Opportunistic fungal pathogens include

- Candida spp.
- Aspergillus spp.
- Cryptococcus neoformans
- Histoplasma capsulatum
- Scytalidium dimidiatum
- Sporothrix schenckii
- Coccioides immitis
- Blastomyces dermatitidis
- Coccidioides immitis
- Exserohilum rostratum
- Paracoccidioides brasiliensis

Coccidioides immitis, Pneumocystis carinii, and mucous membranes are common among hematological malignancy and AIDS patients and account for a growing estimates of (1→3)-β-D-glucan concentration in the sample.

Visit www.acciusa.com for instructions for use in your language.

Note: The (1→3)-β-D-glucan concentrations from the standard curve (performed by the software).
11. Interpretation of Results

**Notes:**
- (1→3)-β-D-glucan values <60 pg/mL are interpreted as negative results.
- Positive results have been found in hemodialysis patients and/or unusual kinetic patterns.
- A positive (1→3)-β-D-glucan is considered to be a positive result.
- A total of 10 subjects were positive for aspergillosis. 8 of the 10 were positive by the assay.
- One hundred seventy-five candidiasis library samples were furnished to Associates of Cape Cod, Inc. 83 of the 107 were positive by the Fungitell assay (see comparison testing below).
- The sensitivity for candidiasis is 78.8% (95% CI: 65.8-89.4%), and the specificity is 95.0% (95% CI: 89.7-97.4%).
- *Ce Mark* • *Manufacturer* • "Temperature Limitation" • "Calibrator No." • "PCC" • "CT Mark" • "Control Use Only" • "In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device"
- As of this writing, no activating Factor G ((1→3)-β-glucan detection element) of Fungitell® has demonstrated that the observed activation had been due to contaminating line release in Fungitell®.